SD -3° 1576.

$6^h\ 40^m\ 19^s\ -3^\circ\ 52'$.

AB.

1900.127	235°.4	0″.86	9.0 – 12.0	4	12
.152	238 .2	1 .03	8.5 – 13.0	4	36
.245	233 .6	1 .01	9 0 – 12.5	3	36
1900.17	235°.7	0″.97	8.8 – 12.5		

AC.

1900.152	320°.0	4″.94	– 14.5	4	36
.245	320 .6	5 .03	– 14.5	3	36
1900.20	320°.3	4″.98	– 14.5		

The close pair was found with the 12-inch on February 15th, and the third star added with the large telescope.

SD -3° 1603.

$6^h\ -3^\circ$

1900.127	147°.2	4″.07	7.5 – 8.2	3	12
.130	145 .4	4 .02	7.5 – 8.2	2	12
.152	147 .8	4 .21	7.8 – 8.4	4	36
1900.14	146°.8	4″.10	7.6 – 8.3		

This star is interesting mainly because it has not been seen before as a double star. This may be due merely to chance, or the pair may have been much closer in the early part of the century when this region of the sky was systematically examined by STRUVE and HERSCHEL.

DM $+72^\circ$ 550.

$11^h\ 48^m\ 44^s\ +72^\circ\ 29'$.

1900.245	205°.5	0″.26	7.5 – 8.0	3	36
.346	210 .5	0 .30	7.0 – 8.0	3	36
1900.29	208° 0	0″.28	7.2 – 8.0		

Found with the 36-inch on March 30th, while measuring β 794, which is 2° farther north. R. G. AITKEN.

A REMARKABLE METEOR TRAIN.

A remarkable meteor train was observed at Mt. Hamilton on the night of March 29th. The meteor itself was seen in the east at about $9^h\ 55^m$ by two of the ladies at the Lick Observatory, who

described it as very brilliant and surrounded by a bright glow, or halo. It had very little motion, and lasted an unusually long time.

On disappearing, the meteor left a very bright train, which at $10^h\ 30^m$ looked like the tail of a bright comet. It drifted slowly westward, passing just above the pole-star, and disappeared in the northwest at about $11^h\ 30^m$. Unfortunately, all the spectroscopes suitable for observing the bright cloud as it passed across the sky were dismounted, in preparation for the solar eclipse.

According to notices in the newspapers, the meteor was observed at least as far eastward as Utah. J. E. K.

MEASURES OF TWO DOUBLE STARS — PROBABLY NEW.

					Seeing.
	B.D. $+13°$ 3607				
1900.208	3°.8	3″.46	8.8	10.	3
.285	3 .8	3 .32	8.8	10.5	2—3
1900.246	3°.8	3″.39	8.8	10.2	
	B.D. $+14°$ 3502				
1900.208	149°.0	1″.90	8.5	8.6	3
.285	148 .7	1 .86	8.8	9.0	2—3
1900.246	148°.8	1″.88	8.6	8.8	

There is a 13th-magnitude star at 51°.4, 14″.9.

B.D. $+13°$ 3607 was used as the comparison star for an observation of Comet *e* 1899 on December 6th, when it was noticed to be double. Later in setting for it, B.D. $+14°$ 3502 accidentally came into the field and was noticed to be double also.

The above observations were made with the 36-inch refractor using a power of 520. These stars could not be identified from any of the principal catalogues. C. D. PERRINE.

MT. HAMILTON, April 17, 1900.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY, VOL. IV.

The complete edition of Volume IV of the *Lick Observatory Publications* has been received from the State Printing Office, and will be distributed as soon as practicable. The volume contains meridian-circle observations of 310 standard stars, with a very complete discussion of results, by Professor R. H. TUCKER. Of these stars, 157 are from the *American Ephemeris*, the *Connais-*